

BOOKER, Mr. REED, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. LUIJÁN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. OSSOFF, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TESTER, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 490

Whereas Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., once said, “If a man is called to be a street sweeper, he should sweep streets even as a Michelangelo painted, or Beethoven composed music, or Shakespeare wrote poetry. He should sweep streets so well that all the hosts of heaven and earth will pause to say, ‘Here lived a great street sweeper who did his job well.’ No work is insignificant. All labor that uplifts humanity has dignity and importance.”;

Whereas the United States Capitol (referred to in this preamble as the “Capitol”) is the people’s house;

Whereas January 6, 2022, is the anniversary of the January 6, 2021, insurrectionist attack on the Capitol during a joint session of Congress to receive the votes of the electoral college;

Whereas, on January 6, 2021, violent insurrectionists, carrying Confederate flags and symbols, ransacked the Capitol, and Capitol custodial, janitorial, and maintenance staff—the majority of whom are African American, Latino, or other people of color—were there to pick up the pieces and deserve eternal gratitude for their work;

Whereas, on March 1, 2021, the Senior Senator from Minnesota introduced a resolution recognizing Capitol personnel and members of the press corps and honoring the incredible and diligent work done by Capitol personnel to care for and repair the Capitol in the wake of the January 6 attack;

Whereas, in the days following the January 6 attack, the Senate rightly recognized Eugene Goodman and the many officers of the United States Capitol Police who deserve the deep gratitude of the United States for putting their lives on the line to protect the Capitol and the democratic process of the United States;

Whereas Capitol custodial, janitorial, and maintenance staff deserve the distinct honor and gratitude of the United States, as they also put their lives on the line serving the republic on January 6, 2021, and over the past year, during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas Capitol custodial, janitorial, and maintenance staff and other essential workers, including Restaurant Associates and Sodexo staff, come to work each day and do their jobs with skill, dedication, and dignity;

Whereas the work of such staff is too often overlooked, but remains essential to the functioning of the Government;

Whereas Capitol personnel of all races and creeds who have shown up for work during the pandemic, while many individuals in the Capitol have not taken COVID-19 seriously, deserve proper equipment and safe working conditions;

Whereas Capitol custodial, janitorial, and maintenance staff were at the Capitol on

January 6, 2021, doing their jobs when violent insurrectionists stormed the building, barging into the Senate Chamber;

Whereas the largely African American and Latino custodial staff and other custodial staff of color were left to restore dignity and respect to the Capitol, the Office of the Senate Parliamentarian, and many other rooms and hallways throughout the Capitol;

Whereas the work of the Capitol custodial staff allowed Members of the Senate to return to the Senate Chamber on January 6, 2021, to continue to certify the electoral votes and secure the democracy of the United States;

Whereas many individuals in the United States were so moved by the actions of the Capitol custodial staff on January 6, 2021, that such individuals wrote thank you notes to the staff in the days following the attack;

Whereas the actions of the Capitol custodial, janitorial, and maintenance staff on the night of the January 6, 2021, attack and in the days and weeks following are the epitome of service, love of country, and the dignity of work; and

Whereas many Capitol personnel are represented by Local Numbers 626, 658, 2910, and 2477 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 23 of UNITE HERE, and the United States Capitol Police Labor Committee which advocate for members in the workplace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the strength and commitment of the personnel of the United States Capitol who bring skill and dedication to their work every day and who worked through the night on January 6, 2021, and in the days following to restore dignity to the United States Capitol and to ensure the democracy of the United States continues to function;

(2) expresses gratitude for the personnel of the United States Capitol and the United States Capitol Police for their bravery and service to the United States; and

(3) reaffirms its dedication to strengthening the rights of the personnel of the United States Capitol and the United States Capitol Police and to providing support and resources to ensure their health, well-being, safety, and protection from further attacks, including higher pay, collective bargaining rights, paid sick and vacation leave, and comprehensive health insurance with mental health resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION 491—RAISING AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGING THE PREVENTION OF STALKING BY DESIGNATING JANUARY 2022 AS “NATIONAL STALKING AWARENESS MONTH”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 491

Whereas approximately 1 in 6 women in the United States, at some point during her lifetime, has experienced stalking victimization, causing her to feel very fearful or believe that she or someone close to her would be harmed or killed;

Whereas it is estimated that, each year, between 6,000,000 and 7,500,000 individuals in the United States report that they have been victims of stalking;

Whereas more than 85 percent of victims of stalking report that they have been stalked by someone they know;

Whereas nearly 70 percent of intimate partner stalking victims are threatened with physical harm by stalkers;

Whereas stalking is a risk factor for intimate partner homicide;

Whereas 3 in 4 female victims of intimate partner homicides were stalked during the year preceding the homicide by their killers;

Whereas 11 percent of victims of stalking report having been stalked for more than 5 years;

Whereas two-thirds of stalkers pursue their victims at least once a week;

Whereas many victims of stalking are forced to take drastic measures to protect themselves, including relocating, changing jobs, or obtaining protection orders;

Whereas the prevalence of anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression is much higher among victims of stalking than the general population;

Whereas many victims of stalking do not report stalking to the police or contact a victim service provider, shelter, or hotline;

Whereas stalking is a crime under Federal law, the laws of all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the United States, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice;

Whereas stalking affects victims of every race, age, culture, gender, sexual orientation, physical and mental ability, and economic status;

Whereas national organizations, local victim service organizations, campuses, prosecutor’s offices, and police departments stand ready to assist victims of stalking and are working diligently to develop effective and innovative responses to stalking, including online stalking;

Whereas there is a need to improve the response of the criminal justice system to stalking through more aggressive investigation and prosecution;

Whereas there is a need for an increase in the availability of victim services across the United States, and those services must include programs tailored to meet the needs of victims of stalking;

Whereas individuals between 18 and 24 years old experience the highest rates of stalking victimization, and a majority of stalking victims report their victimization first occurred before the age of 25;

Whereas up to 75 percent of women in college who experience behavior relating to stalking also experience other forms of victimization, including sexual or physical victimization;

Whereas college students with disabilities are twice as likely as college students without disabilities to experience stalking;

Whereas there is a need for an effective response to stalking on each campus;

Whereas more than twice as many victims of stalking are stalked using technology, such as phone calls, text messages, social media platforms, internet posts, emails, electronic tracking, as victims of stalking who are stalked without the use of technology;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has heightened the risk of online stalking and harassment, particularly among school-aged individuals;

Whereas victim service organizations and law enforcement entities have swiftly adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic in order to continue to serve victims of stalking;

Whereas victim service providers report an increase in online stalking and harassment, particularly among school-aged individuals; and

Whereas the Senate finds that “National Stalking Awareness Month” provides an opportunity to educate the people of the United States about stalking: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 2022 as “National Stalking Awareness Month”;

(2) applauds the efforts of service providers for victims of stalking, police, prosecutors, national and community organizations, campuses, and private sector supporters to promote awareness of stalking;

(3) encourages policymakers, criminal justice officials, victim service and human service agencies, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit organizations to increase awareness of stalking and continue to support the availability of services for victims of stalking; and

(4) urges national and community organizations, businesses in the private sector, and the media to promote awareness of the crime of stalking through “National Stalking Awareness Month”.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 27—AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT THAT IS ESSENTIAL TO A FREE SOCIETY AND PROTECTED FOR ALL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND RECOGNIZING THE 236TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE VIRGINIA STATUTE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 27

Whereas the democracy of the United States is rooted in the fundamental truth that all people are created equal, endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

Whereas the freedom of conscience was highly valued by—

(1) individuals seeking religious freedom who settled in the colonies in the United States;

(2) the founders of the United States; and

(3) Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in a letter to the Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New London, Connecticut, dated February 4, 1809, that “[n]o provision in our Constitution ought to be dearer to man than that which protects the rights of conscience against the enterprizes of the civil authority”;

Whereas the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom was—

(1) drafted by Thomas Jefferson, who considered the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom to be one of his greatest achievements;

(2) enacted on January 16, 1786; and

(3) the forerunner to the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas section 2(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401(a)) states that—

(1) “[t]he right to freedom of religion undergirds the very origin and existence of the United States”; and

(2) religious freedom was established by the founders of the United States “in law, as

a fundamental right and as a pillar of our Nation”;

Whereas the role of religion in society and public life in the United States has a long and robust tradition;

Whereas individuals who have studied the democracy of the United States from an international perspective, such as Alexis de Tocqueville, have noted that religion plays a central role in preserving the Government of the United States because religion provides the moral base required for democracy to succeed;

Whereas, in *Town of Greece v. Galloway*, 134 S. Ct. 1811 (2014), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that “people of many faiths may be united in a community of tolerance and devotion”;

Whereas the principle of religious freedom “has guided our Nation forward”, as expressed by the 44th President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2011, and freedom of religion “is a universal human right to be protected here at home and across the globe”, as expressed by that President of the United States on Religious Freedom Day in 2013;

Whereas “[f]reedom of religion is a fundamental human right that must be upheld by every nation and guaranteed by every government”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 1999;

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protects—

(1) the right of individuals to freely express and act on the religious beliefs of those individuals; and

(2) individuals from coercion to profess or act on a religious belief to which those individuals do not adhere;

Whereas “our laws and institutions should not impede or hinder but rather should protect and preserve fundamental religious liberties”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in remarks accompanying the signing of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.);

Whereas, for countless people of the United States, faith is an integral part of every aspect of daily life and is not limited to the homes, houses of worship, or doctrinal creeds of those individuals;

Whereas “religious faith has inspired many of our fellow citizens to help build a better Nation” in which “people of faith continue to wage a determined campaign to meet needs and fight suffering”, as expressed by the 43rd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2003;

Whereas, “[f]rom its birth to this day, the United States has prized this legacy of religious freedom and honored this heritage by standing for religious freedom and offering refuge to those suffering religious persecution”, as noted in section 2(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401(a));

Whereas Thomas Jefferson wrote—

(1) in 1798 that each right encompassed in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is dependent on the other rights described in that Amendment, “thereby guarding in the same sentence, and under the same words, the freedom of religion, of speech, and of the press: insomuch, that whatever violated either, throws down the sanctuary which covers the others”; and

(2) in 1822 that the constitutional freedom of religion is “the most inalienable and sacred of all human rights”;

Whereas religious freedom “has been integral to the preservation and development of the United States”, and “the free exercise of religion goes hand in hand with the preservation of our other rights”, as expressed by the

41st President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 1993; and

Whereas we “continue to proclaim the fundamental right of all peoples to believe and worship according to their own conscience, to affirm their beliefs openly and freely, and to practice their faith without fear or intimidation”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 1998: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) on Religious Freedom Day on January 16, 2022, honors the 236th anniversary of the enactment of the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom; and

(2) affirms that—

(A) for individuals of any faith and individuals of no faith, religious freedom includes the right of an individual to live, work, associate, and worship in accordance with the beliefs of the individual;

(B) all people of the United States can be unified in supporting religious freedom, regardless of differing individual beliefs, because religious freedom is a fundamental human right; and

(C) “the American people will remain forever unshackled in matters of faith”, as expressed by the 44th President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2012.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4900. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3436, to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to entities responsible for the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and their corporate officers and to apply congressional review under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act to the removal of sanctions relating to Nord Stream 2, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4901. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3436, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4902. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CARDIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2471, to measure the progress of post-disaster recovery and efforts to address corruption, governance, rule of law, and media freedoms in Haiti.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4900. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3436, to require the imposition of sanctions with respect to entities responsible for the planning, construction, or operation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and their corporate officers and to apply congressional review under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act to the removal of sanctions relating to Nord Stream 2, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . EXPORTATION OF NATURAL GAS TO NATO ALLIES.

Section 3(a) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b(a)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting “(other than a country